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charities fittingly complete the text which is followed by an index and a valuable bibliography.

It is impossible to do justice to so excellent a book in a brief review. It is just what we want. I have called it both scientific and popular. I believe no scientific conclusions of importance have been overlooked or misstated in the preparation of the book. It is both up to date and discriminating. On the other hand it is thoroughly readable and interesting. People who are interested neither in science nor charity will find the book interesting, even fascinating at times. And withal, there are few subjects where intelligence is more needed. The widest possible acquaintance with book is greatly to be desired. It is admirably adapted for use as a college text-book.

H. H. POWERS.

Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas. By ALFRED M. WILLIAMS. Pp. vii, 405. Price, \$2.00. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893.

This book deals, as its title indicates, primarily with the life of Houston and secondarily with the War of Independence in Texas. About one-third of the total space is given to this war. The character of Houston is painted in sharp outline, and the delineation is, in the main, historically correct, though the shading might have been made a little more complete and satisfactory. The material has been well considered, and no part of it seems to have been neglected. Personal reminiscences and stories relative to Houston current among the survivors of his generation have been drawn upon extensively.

The account of the war is a condensed and broadly faithful tracing of the current of events during that period. The narrative flows along in a fairly easy and pleasant way ; but it is marred now and then by rather serious faults of style consisting most frequently in confused forms of expression.

The book contains several typographical errors, such as "Nachidoches," p. 57, for Nacogdoches. By some kind of slip 1835 on p. 128 and again on p. 155 is put for 1836. Other slips are more serious. It is not true, as stated on p. 231, that the short-lived Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company agreed to pay no more for its privileges than a bonus of \$25,000. It was to pay also 2½ per cent of its net profits per annum and was to furnish the government free transportation for soldiers and munitions of war. The statement that Houston repulsed an attempt to bribe him to support the bill incorporating the company and then "vigorously opposed" it would appear more credible if his name were not signed to the bill.

The author shows now and then a want of the critical faculty in the use of his sources. For example, in stating the Mexican loss at San Jacinto he says, p. 202 : "Six hundred and thirty were killed and 208 wounded out of a total of between 1300 and 1400 Mexicans ;" and again, p. 203 : "The Mexican loss was 630 killed, 208 wounded, and 730 prisoners." It is easy to see that the total in the latter statement does not agree with that in the former. Houston's official report, from which all these figures except the total in the first statement are taken, has been sharply criticised by von Holst, Constitutional History of the United States, Vol. II., p. 570, because it accounts for 1568 Mexicans out of only 1500. But the report says, in fact, that the "effective force" of the Mexicans was "upward of fifteen hundred."

Mr. Williams has produced a readable and entertaining book ; but, while the larger relations are truly presented, the whole is impaired by faults of expression and inaccuracy of detail for which an author should at least not excuse himself entirely.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

Geschichte des deutschen Genossenschaftswesens der Neuzeit. Von Dr. HUGO ZEIDLER. Staats-und socialwissenschaftliche Beiträge, herausgegeben von A. von Miaskowski. Vol. I, No. 3. Pp. 478. Leipzig : Duncker & Humblot, 1894.

If anyone wishes information in regard to the principles and actual organization of the German trade-unions, he will find in Zeidler's book a good and reliable presentation of all the facts worth knowing. The conclusions are free from partiality. The views of the different parties on the various points of controversy connected with the unions are objectively stated. The arrangement of the work is based upon the internal evolution of the unions. In Part I the author discusses the introductory period up to the years 1848 and 1849. This period is characterized by the principle of philanthropy or assistance. The real trade-union movement, which continues into the present and which receives its peculiar stamp from the principle of self-help, the author describes in Parts II-IV. Within this chief period of development he distinguishes two phases, corresponding to the passage of the two laws of July 4, 1868, and May 1, 1889.

The different forms of the unions, the chief leaders of the movement, particularly Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch, are described in detail. In addition such questions as the relation of legislation to taxation, the spread of the German idea of trade-unions into foreign countries, the fight made by the merchants against co-operative consumption, the